RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, March 23, 1849. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION - "SOFTENING

It has become evident to all men-who are conversant with the political transactions of the day-that, whatever General Taylor may have been one year ago, his administration will benay, is now-"DUTRA WHIG;" and, if the signs of the times are at all to be relied upon, it will prove the most relentless and proscriptive possi-

It is true, Mr. Loyall of Norfolk, Col. Bigger of Richmond, and Dr. Builer of Smithfield. have been retained in their offices; and if there were any indications that this course had been prompted by any thing else than mere policy, to affect the Virginia elections, (there are some conning Virginia diplomates around the President!) we should indeed feel inclined to rejoice. But it is far otherwise with the forbearing spirit of this "no party" administration.

We published, two days since, an extractfrom the correspondence of the Philadelphia Nor h American, upon the subject of our diplomatic corps abroad, and we give below the remarks of Wednesday's Whig, upon the same subject - to the passages of which, as Italicized by ourselves, we ask especial attention:

"Foreign Missions - One of the most important and pleasant tasks which devolve upon the present Administration, is the thorough reform of the personel of our foreign missions. No country was ever so unworthity represented abroad as ours has been for the last four years. With the exception of Mr. Louis McLane in England for a short time, and Dr Martin at Rome for a month, we have not had a representative abroad, who was not a pisitive discredit to the country. At London, we have an embassador, who sleeps in a garret, and cats at a chop house-habits, than which none could be less prepossessing in the eyes of the English. At Paris, we have little more than "a decayed serving man"-a liveried lackey of a past generation. At Madrid, a broken down party ha k-who does not speak his mother tongue, and of course is ignorant of all other languages. But this remark applies to most of our Plenipotentiaries-who appear to have been selected with special reference to their profound ignorance of the language and institutions of the countries to which they are sent. At St. Petersburg, an habitual sot-at Stockholm, a smuggles -at Berlin, (when he gets there,) a worthy per of him at S: Petersburg-in Italy, debuuched voong men, unversed in letters, and endowed with no one quality that fits them for a Diplo matic position. In all the South American States persons of such obscurity at home, that, though we have taxed our memory, we canno recal the name of a single one of them.

"No one circums ance has so puzz ed foreign ers as the contradiction between our national reputation, and the specimens of numanity who represent our country abroad.

"All this must be, and will be changed, under the Admini tratum of General Taylor. It is due to him and to the Republic, that an entire reformation should be made. The world should know that there has been not only a change at home. but abroad-and this change should be made manifest to the eyes of every people."

We appeal to the calm and sober reason of the Democratic party, and, indeed, of the whole people, to say if the sentiments here expressed, the opinions and feelings here so fully disp ayed, are not wholly at war, in every particular, with the professions of the Taylor advocates last Sommer! Suppose the foregoing arricle had appeared in the Whig last September; suppose the inions advanced by the aforesaid letter-writer by the universal Whig press and party, as the line of conduct which would govern General Taylor's Administration, should be succeedwill any one doubt that the result of the November election would have been far differen? It is triffing with the good sense of the people, (for which, by the way, we believe the Whigs, as a party, have a sovereign contempt!) to suppose that any other argument (put ing aside his parly-one who had "no friends to reward, no believe that these Roman and heroic sentiments to have obtained the vote of New York for Gen are not at war with the proscriptive, and intolerant, and partizan sentiments and feelings, comes from the Whig press, and the more accredited organ of General Taylor in the City of

The American people well know-nay, the ci vilized nations of althe earth know, that no four years of our whole previous history have done so much to elevate the American character abroada nd to give it bigh renown at home, as the last four years have accomplished. Could all this have been done with a diplomatic corps abroad the most "unworthy" that any country ever had? Look abroad for a moment and witness the spectacle which Europe presents. Every glory. And yet, in the face of all the, the foul libel is uttered by the Whig press, the Taylor slander is true; or that there was a conningly devised scheme, of deep, unqualified and indefensible hypocrisy, put on foot last summer, to blind, deceive and cheat the honest yeomanry of the land? They will believe the latter; and believing it, nothing will ever stay the measure of their indignation. Let it not be supposed that Genl. Taylor's military deeds secured his election. No, it was far otherwise. The baitles of Monterey and Buena Vista placed him, it is that the eyes of the pation could and did find him; but it was by ascribing to him qualities and principles which struck upon the popular heart that secured to him their votes, the intelligence of the people, if they suppose it dancing of his victorious plames, which either deceived or carried away the bearts of his countrymen. If "mere military renown" could have tascinated the nation, there stood the great Captain of our continent, red from the fields of bated our army through a victorious campaign- he, "when de Emperor hears it, he will be ver the most remarkable of modern times - which resolted in terminating the war, in conquering the Mexican capital and nation—and, above all, in a vertiable history of a very extraordinary occur-demonstrating that General Taylor's plan of rence: It need been reported to an old woman that he war against Mexico was wholly incorrect! No. it was not the "pride and pomp, and cir-No, it was not the "pride and pomp, and cir-had lost a she-p also, she had the sheep skinned, cumstance of glorious war," that elected Gen. Strange to say, she was informed that a mistake Taylor; for a "mightier than be" came after him But it was the high claims to unequalled honesty-the repeated and eternal asseverations of

what he has. There stand, and will forever stand, his deeds in arms. Here are, very rapidly coming on, his ware in cestastes; the Democracy enjoyed the de-ds in the Cabinet. For his no party professions, he shows you an "ultra Whig" admin-

his unequalled and incorruptible patriotism -his

no party position-his phi authropic and chris-

tian creed, and principles of "no friend to re-

ward, no enemy to punish," which gave him

the solemn promises which he made to get there. The commentary upon the text, of "no friends to eware, 'in found in the formation of his cabinet, composed exclusively of men whose sole merit on is s in being the friends of the man who has given them beir reward; and the christian pledge. of not "punishing" his 'en mies," is, it appears, be reaccined by an universal sweep of our enfre diplomatic corps—the pure and elevated repuration of whom are first to be blackened and delamed by a reckless partisan press-that the feed which this saintly administration is about o perpetrate, may stand justified in the eyes of the Nation!

Thus do the Whig leaders promise, and thus do they perform.

MR. SEDDON IN GOCHLAND. Judging from the various accounts which we have heard of Mr. S ddon's appearance in Goochland, as well as from the very interesting communication of our correspon. dent which we insert below, our gallant candidate must have made the finest impression in that county. We are free to say that we feel most proud of our Representative that is to be, for we look upon his election as certain, it he should succeed in giving the same satisfaction in the remaining countries of the district, as in those of Louisa and Goochland; always taking it for granted that our friends will every where use such exertions as are worthy of our cause, and of a candidate of the high charac er and talents of Mr. Seddon. We are aware that Mr. Seddon has acquired a very high reputation for one who has been so short a time upon the public stage, but "e can assure our readers that it has not been undeserved. One of his competitors, Mr. Boits, has been regarded as the most adroit, and as in every respect one of the most tormidable stump orators in Virginia -We have always considered Mr. Seddon as decidedly his superior in reasoning and argument, and in all statesmanlike qualities. From accounts which we have heard of their meeting in Louisa and in Goochland, it would seem that Mr. Botts is likely to be beaten with his own weapops, and that Mr. Seddon is as decidedly his superior in these arts, in which Mr. Botts is supposed more peculiarly to excel. We will not attempt to recommend Mr. Seddon to the Democrais of this District; -after the very warm and enthusiastic manifestations in his becalf, and the strong preference shown by the Convention which nominated him, such attempts would be idle .-But, at this peculiar juncture, we think we can with reason urge upon calm, reflecting, intelligent and pairiotic men, of all parties, to come forward to his support. The great slavery question is still unsettled; the closing scenes of Congress showed what deep excitement pervaded that body, when an attempt was made to secure any thing like equality to the South. Upon that question Mr. Seddon is as true as steel. Can any sane Southern man vote for Mr. John Mino: Botts, who flely admits the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and condemns the Virginia resolutions, over Mr. Seddon, who most cordially sustains our Legislature in their firm and decided stand on that subject? It is true that Mr Seddon is opposed to a Bank and a Tariff; but, if the professions of General Taylor and his triends are to be believed, there is not much probability of an attempt being made to revive those measures. It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Lee can unite the Whig vote, and if General laylor's administration is to be moderately Whig, it seems to us that it is much more likely

FOR THE ENQUIRER. A Trangular Descussion-Kilkenny Cats-A Tong : Sto y' - The "Immortal's' Opinion of

to be sustained by Mr. Seddon, than by an ultra.

bitter, "obsolete" and "exploded" Whig, like Mr.

the "Honesty of the People."

Messis, Educes: Thinking that you and your readers would very likely be entertained by some account of the scenes, "rich, racy and rare," which were win-sed at Goochland Court, I which were win-sed at Goochland Court, I declined for him. Mr. F. T. Anderson was then Sloan, Witcher, Ambler, Thompson, Kinney. have determined to give you a brief sketch . ducted by three disputants, each being di-metri-cally opposed to the other two. It reminded one pree-corneced duel in Midshipman Easy. Mr. Batts opened the ball. He said that he would not address himself to the questions which divided the two parties, but came there to put his own household in order. It was undeniable that there were difficulties, dissensions and differences otepinion among the Whig party of this Distric; nor was it surprising, when he had been a onb carried them for General Taylor, except that one ject of misrepresentation and abuse by the Whig press of the State. Mr. Bot's then went on to give a stale, that and unprofitable repetition of his African Church speech; giving his reasons why he of posed General Taylor and preferred Mr. Clay; charging fraud upon the Virginia and Philadelphia Conventions, explaining the motive of his proceedings in New York, and claiming throughout his harangue; the audience fired; one of the hard fisted was heard to say, "Why don't our public sp akers know when to quit?"

Mr. Botts had been entirely ucwilling to sub-

mi his claims to that "thing" cailed a Conven tion, which had been gotten up in Richmond by his enemies. He was willing, however, to abid his enemies. He was willing, however, to abide by the decision of a Convention fairly constituted, and thought it the best made of healing all dis-sensions. He thought the proposition of the Whigs of Louisa to hold a Convention on the 5th April a wise one, and urged the Whigs of Goothland to hold a meeting and appoint delgales. Mr. Botts was cautious and guarded in his opening speech. He made no allusion whatspever to Mr. Lee, the nominee of the Whig Con-

nee, made his first appearance before the people. We can only give, and that very imperfectly, the heads of his discourse. He had been, most un-expectedly to himself, selected by the late Whig Convention to bear the standard of Zachary Tayfor, that glorious old chief, in this canvass. Who had been the cause of the dissensions of which the gentleman had spoken, Mr. Botts? It was rue, that the Convention which had been called to sette all difficulties had been small, and all portions of the Whig party had not been repre-sented, but that was entirely owing to the course pursued by Mr. Botts and his friends. He read assages from the Bosher's Hall speech, in which Mr. Boits said he was sick of Conventions, and that the only object of calling one was to get rid of him, &c. But finding that there was great danger of losing his election, presto, change, he and his triends join in the cry a Convention, a Con-vention, give us a Convention! Exactly what hey had all along indignantly refused. And Alr against their chosen candidate, charges of untaublulness to be party, prevarication, is porance and imbeculay, all of a sudden becomes enamored with old Zack the Prendent, on the day of hiinauguration; di-covers wonderful virtues in the naugural address, which he had never seen in Zack is even an ultra Whig ! Shall Mr. Borte If Mr Clay had been elected, he could have gotien any office in his gift. Shall he be tolerared in trying to ride into power upon Gen. Taylor's popularity?

Mr. Lee reviewed Mr. Botts' whole course towards Gen. Taylor with considerable severity, and commented on his speech with much hu-mor, cailing forth, frequently, peals of laughter. Mr. Botis, he said, had let General Taylor pass into the Whig camp. How very kind and charitable! This piece of condescension had been much talked about, and perhaps might reach Old Zack's ears How grateful he would teel to Mr. Bous! An English lady had complained to one of Napoleon's officers that she did not like the fashion of his epaniettes. "Madame," replied sorry" Mr. Botis had given the vote of N. York to General Taylor!—It all might be so; he did not 'ner colt was dead;" she gave directions to have had been committed, and that the cole was affire, and walking, without any skin. What was to be done? The skin of the coll had been sold to a tanner who was passing by, but, luckily, the idea was suggested of attaching to the coli the skin of the sheep. This was cone, said Mr. Lee, and the animal recovered emirely; rendered most valuable service as a horse, and was speared regularly every year. This is all very true, fellow-ciozens, but most of you will think it ra-

e ne wi h quie complacency. The "Immortal's" rejoinder was very savage, and contained some hard hits. The Bottsites

appeared before that people the nominee of a Convention, in which a mere handful of the Whig party was represented, a small party of disorganizers, personal enemies of Botts, who were playing the part of Kilkenny cats, and who were trying to break up the Whig party in the district, in order to beat him, Botts. Did Mr. Lee entertain the smallest hope I being elected? Not the slightest. not the Convention put forward Mr. Maclarland, and reached Chagres on the 13th, having paid for Mr. Daniel, Mr. Stanard, or Ver. Lyons, if they expected to elect their man? Mr. Lee had been merely put forward as an instrument, to the company in New York, effect the purposes of others. Mr. Lee, in reeffect the purposes of others. Mr. Lee, in the State pelling the charge of fraud upon the State tised to leave New York on the 15th March, I convention, had spoken of the honesty of the adopt this method of informing them, and all adopt this method of informing them, and all Whatever opinion Mr. Lee might entertain of the people, he, Mr. Botts, did not regard a majority of men as honest—and, as people. for politicians, they are all dishonest, every one three hundred and filteen passengers. It any de- Ma: of them. Fellow-citizens, (pathetically,) 1 am no politician myself. Mr. Lee was the best story-teller and song-singer in the State. If the people wanted a man on the floor of Congress about sheep, rams and colts, let them select

Mr. Lee's closing speech was similar to his first, and did not contain any new points. The gentleman, said he, had taked about Kilkenny cats. Why, he had been the very Kilkenny tom cat of the party. Who, but himself, had been the author of all this disturbance in the Whig party? If the gentleman was really sincere his desire to promote harmony, he would submit a proposition to him. Let a fair Conand let some third man be selected. Mr. Lee could not agree with the gentleman in his want of faith in the honesty of majorities. Our whole system of Government, indeed of every Republican Government, is based upon the idea of the honesty, the intelligence and virtue of majori-

There was much bitterness and severity, but Lee was, at times, very sarcastic, he showed the utmost amiability and good temper. Indeed, he ssesses entirely too much kindness of nature and gentlemanly courtesy, to conduct so savage a warfare as that in which he finds himself en-

In the manner, and after the fashion which we have described, did these redoubtable champions of Whiggery belabor each other They certainly rendered the Democratic cause and the country good service. They he pad every body more than they did themselves. When they shall have visited all the counties, it is to hoped that Whiggery will be utterly pros-

The Democracy exhibited much impatience trate in the District. to hear Mr. Seddon. An appeal was made to Mr. Seddon, to wait until the Whigs could withdraw to send de egates to the 5th of April Convention. Mr. Botts requested him not to speak until the next Goochland Court, as there was not time to have dissenssion. Cries of Sed on! Seddon! "We will wait until mid-night, if necessary," was heard all over the house. The per were determined to hear him at all hazards and Mr. Seddon was not the man to disappoint their expectations. He did not have time to entet upon party politics, but made a short speech of about fifeen minutes, abounding in the very happiest hits at both of his opponents. At the end of almost every sentence, he was greeted with shours of langhter, and the most enthusiastic applause. His speech showed both wit and humor, and the Junior received some home thrusis, which he will not very s on forget. Mr. Seddon commented in terms of indignant eloquence upon the estimate which his opponent had put upon the honesty of men. He never be the author of such a libel upon humanity; Mr. Bous, he had no doubt, had about as much confidence in a majority of the people of this district, as a majorny of the district had in him! The "immortal" twisted and turned most uncomfortably. In short, never did we see any party more delighted with their candidate, than were the Democracy of Gorchland, with Mr. Seddon.

A SEDDON MAN.

THE MONROE DISTRICT. Mr. A. T. Caperton has declined standing in Mr. W. B. Presion's shoes, and receiving a beating for Congress. A Convention, (1) consisting of two from Giles, one from Montgomery, and unanimously nominated as third best, and has taken the field for Whiggery.

Previously a discussion took place between our gallant candidate, Mr. Edmondson, and Mr. F. T. Anderson; in which, says the Fincastle Democrat, our friends were highly pleased with meir caudidate and his address. "He is an admirable speaker, well informed, and most happy in his reply to his opponent. We can carry the District against any Whig by a large majority, if we do our duty."

F. H. Mays, Esq., is nominated by a large tourt. In Montgomery, Major John R. Charlton | bill being misplaced: is the Democratic candidate, with fair prospect of success against Colonel Russell A. Smith. the Whig cardidate. Our friends have made admirable selections. Mr. Hudson, the present delegate from Botetouri, publishes a letter correcthis having assailed the fairness of the nomination of Mr. Edmondson. He does not believe that he ever said (he certainly never designed to say) any thing from which it could be interred that ne was dissatisfied with the Sweet Springs Conv. ntion. The Fincastle Democrat has "yet to find a Democrat in Botetourt, or elsewhere, who will not support the nomince cordially and zeal-

AN EXAMPLE FOR VIRGINIA.

New Hampshire has just shown herself to be thoroughly Democratic. Several of the town | State Sena e, and it is thought by my friends, as elections in Michigan, Detroit among them, have gone for the Democracy-and the elections in phant victory to the same parry, despite the vigorous opposition of the Taylor party.

Should not these signs of successful rebuke to the new administration, which at the ourset has violated the pledges of its "supporters" in the canvass, encourage and stimulate the Democracy of Virginia to united and energetic exertions in be half of their principles? It will not do for the Richmond Republican to sing out in its softest most plaintive notes:

"Let the true men of all parties-the indepen

det, the tree, the honest, of all parties-stand by old Zach, and give him a fair trial." The humbug of "no partyism," "the era of good feeling" is exploded. We turn to his cab. expulsion of Democrats from office and a substitu. tion of Whigs, to carry out "the measures" of the Whig party. Yesterday's Whig has a long atticle on ' Removal and Appointments' - which first scription for twenty years"-and winds up with a threat to the Democratic office holders, that sons as are fit to be trusted with important and influential positions"

We ask the Democrats of Virginia to mark honesty and fair dealing, to cast their votes in April for their own friends, their own "mea-

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

In an address delivered by Mr. Bedinger to his constituents of Jefferson, he made, says the Spirit, an able and powerful appeal in differe of the Democratic party, its principles and is chamthat Congressional District, (Mr. Parker,) a for Congress, from the third Congressional hearry, united and cordial support, and scatte.ed District, thereby creating a vacancy in the State to the winds the base charge that he for a mo- Senate, and having heard the names, and seen ment entertained the idea of being the indepen- the claims in the papers of various gentlemen dent candidate.

Several Whig condidates are named to oppese Mr. Parker, viz: Mr. C. J. Faulkuer Robert Y. Conrad and Col. Hamtramck!

her a tough story. The Bousites griffed their seeh and looked furious; the anti-Bois men is substantially true.

CALIPORNIA EXPEDITION-GRAPHIC SKETCH | fore, earnestly and confidently recommend him OF HARDSHIPS. An intelligent Virginian, en route for California, sends us the following, "off Chagres," under

For the Enquirer. Messis Editors: I have made the trip from New York to Chagres on board the steamer Falcon. We left New York on the 1st February passage in the att cabin \$150. Each state-room ntains three benths, and yields of course \$450 to As several of my friends intend to make the

date of February 15.h, 1849:

others similarly situated, what they may expect if they fare as we have done. in the first place, the company took on board

tention at sea had occurred, such as it is not un- fect certain stipulations of the treaty between the reasonable to expect and such as it is criminal no: to provide against, our water and provisions would have formed the corpus litis for bowie who could sing songs, and to I admirable stories knives and six-barrelled revolvers But the heavens lavored us and we reached Havana be- under the said act. fore the water had entirely disappeared. absence of order, arrangement, system and discipline in every department. A civil word from

a servant to a gentleman has been a most unusual occurrence. As we were lying off Charleston, the clerk undertook to make an examination Lour tickets and, to facilitate matters, confined below as many of us as he had the good fortune to catch. After the expiration of two hours a gentleman went up, despite the order, and, meeting with his excellency, the cle k, was reprimanded by him in the terms following: "These d-d passengers wont keep still-never mind, I will count them like sheep, when I send them off at Chagres." Another ge deman, without offering the slightest provo ation, was old by one of the crew hat he was a d-d sight too impudent. The storekeeper, steward and cook enjoy separate sovereignties, and exercise their rights to an extent no anger manifested in the discussion. While Mr. which frequently deprives us of any thing fit to eat or drink. The Captair, is a very fine specimen of masierly inactivity. I saw him in the all saloon this morning, for the first time since we lett New York; and although I have been somewhat on the look-out for something of the kind, I have not yet discovered a single instance of the least care or concern on his part for the comfort of the passengers. On the contrary, he manifesis the coolest indifference to such trivial matters, confining himself to an observation at meridian, and occasionally inspecting the North | expired. star in the mirror of his quadrant. If the Great Mogul were a passenger, he might cast on us

such regard as our Captain does.

Our provisions have very much the look of a thing fought at auction, and knocked down to the first bidder. The cooking-if, indeed, the process deserve that name—does not improve the raw material. I am convinced that no water in this ship, save that in the engine boiler, and that given us to drink has mounted up. Fahrenhen's scale, higher than 130 degrees 45 minutes. But let me do justice by saving, that for two whole days after we left New York, we had a modicum of ice water; and that in the opinion of the passengers, whatever of space, in the copper-bottomed, copper-fastened, fast-sailing steamer Fa con, belonging to Messrs. Law & comfort, or even with necessaries-is filled with Yankee notions, sent out for the California market by certain persons in New York.

I am writing in the greatest imaginable haste, and under circumstances of inconvenience, which would have deterred me, but for the desire I have to inform my friends and the public of the treatment we have received, for their own tenefit; and also from the granfication it affords me it expose the conduct of the managers of this craft, which, in my opinion, amounts to the colest and most impudent swindling ever prace ised against gentlemen.

I have shown this letter to a number of genilemen on board, and read it in squads, nany of whose members were strangers to me. Their accordance is unanimous-and many of them have suggested inconveniences, hardships and on rages, which I have beither the time nor inou rages, which I have helius. Yours, truly, VIRGINIUS.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF REVISION Are now hard at work, laboring seven hour a day, viz: from 9 to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6, House-Moneure of Stafford (who is Chairman of Joint Committee,) Scott, Conway, Harrison of Loudoun, Whittle, Booth, and Smith of

It is proper that we should state, that during the sessions of the two Houses the committee were at work in their room. This will explain to their constituents the causes of their

The following notice of an act passed at the late session of the Legislature, was inadverently to get through with all the business now before meeting as the Democratic candidate for Bote- omitted in the printed abstract of the laws, the

"An act incorporating the Junction Valley Turnpike Company, with a capital of \$60,000. to construct a Macadamized road from Buchanan by Lexington to Staunton. The Board of the capi al. The said Board are to appoint an ing statements in the Times and the Whig, as to engineer to locate and superintend the road. The Company may increase its capital to an additional amount, not exceeding \$40,000, of which the State is to subscribe for three-fifths. proportion to individual subscriptions The road is to be commenced within two years, and completed within seven years.

> To the Voters of the Senatorial D strict composed of the counts of Henrico, New K nt, Charles Ci y, James City and the City of Richmond. Unexpectedly and withe many agency of mine, I have been announced as a candidate to be voied for as the representative of this District in the I understand, that respect for those who have iao the call. Honored, indeed highly honore as I certainly feel myself, by a voluntary tribute of distinction so far beyond my merits, I cannot do otherwise than say, that if it is the pleasure of the voters of the District to elect me o so honorable and responsible a station. I will abilities, such as they are, to their service; with a not doubt my friends will concur,] that if should be thought advisable to hold a District Convention, to select such a candidate as may be most congenial to the wishes or tastes of the voters. I will with entire cheerfulness and pleasure, submit to the decision of such Convention

JOS. M. SHEPPARD. To the Editors of the Enquirer. TAPPAHANNOLK, March 20th, 1849.
We had the pleasure of witnessing, yesterday, a most interesting scene, as presented in the disthey had all along indignantly retused. And Mr. Botts, who, all the time that the Whig party were struggling to elect Zachary Taylor to the Presidency, was reterating in a thousand shapes, dency, was reterating in a thousand shapes, organs and find them now advocating a general from this District. I have selfom seen a more orderly, attentive and intelligent audience in any public hall, and I did not therefore feel at all surprised when some forty ladies entered the room, in the midst of the speaking, and made part of the assembly. The entire demeaner of both the candidates was what became two cour-teous gentlemen. The result of the encounter (and it was no mere ioninament of words) was highly gratifying to the Democracy. Mr Forbes opened for the Whigs, and ended by surrendering partyl") has been subjected to a mercileess pro- some of their cardinal doctrines. He was lamblike on removals from office, moderate on the Tariff and despairing about the Bank, except as "officers who are not so far his friends as to de.

Mr. Holladay, who came here a stranger, will site the success of his measures, are not such per.

carry away with him the personal regard of all who saw or heard him. You have heard him in as here manifested. I was glad to find him not less attractive and powerful on the Hustings.— were presented, who should be adjudged by his these facts—and as they love their principles and honesty, and fair dealing, to cast their votes in of his opponent. But I must reserve a further most valiant in defence of his country and our account for the future. King William county will be the canvassing ground next Monday.

fine impression. In haste &c.

Dr. Thomas H. Averett having resigned his seat in the Senate of Vorginia, in consequence of having received the nomination of the District Convention as the Democratic candidate urged as his successor, I would, without intending in the slightest degree to weaken the claims or disparage the qualifications, or object to any one of the many individuals spoken of, most respectfully call the attention of the voters o this Senatorial District to the name of William O. Goode, of Mecklenburg, as one emmently qualified for the station.

Mr. Goode is a man of fine capacity and ability-has had much experience in the coun-

to the voters of the District as an individual The American Colporteur Enterprize in Virgihighly and well qualified for the duties of the office, and fully worthy of their confidence. HALIFAX.

P. S. This communication is made without the knowledge of Mr. Goode. H. I think we shall give a good account of ourselves from this Congressional District on the fourth Thursday in April I venture to underwri e for old Halifax.

Examiner requested to copy.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ess of the United States, of the 3d of United States of America and the Republic of Mexico of the 2d day of February, 1848 retary to the Board of Commissioners appointed

In the second place, there has been an entire absence of order, arrangement, system and discipling in every department. A civil word from Justice, and David Gooper, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin B. Meeker, of Kentucky, to be Charles K. Smith, of Ohio, to be Secretary of

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States for said Territory.

Henry L. Moss, of Minesora, to be Attorney of the United States for said Territory.

Joshua L. Taylor, of Minesora, to be Mar-hai of the United States for said Territory. James G. Cambell, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western district of Louisiana. Henry Boyce, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for said district.

John E. i. ing, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for said district, William B. Scott, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern district

of Louisiana.
Thomas C. Perkins, of Connecticut, to be At forney of the United States for the district of Connecticut, in the place of Jonathan Stoddard. Gales Seaton, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Federal Government of Cermany CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS
Richard C. Holmes, Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, vice Robert B. Risley, whose commission John S. Rhea, Brasos Santiago, Texas. New

Edwin Rose, Sag Harbor, New York, vice Abel Huntington, whose commission expired. James Collier, San Francisco, California .-New office.

Office.

William B. Norris, Philadelphia, vice Jehn Davis, whose commission expired. Gordon Forbes, Yeocomico, Virginia, re-appointed Robert Butler, Smithfield, Virginia, re-ap

Timo by Cogsha I, Newport, R. I. Ephraim Hutchins, Concord, N. H. Joseph J. Pitman, Huntsville, Ala. Samuel C. Cook, New Brunswick, N. J. Thomas B. Bigger, (re-appointed.) Richmond,

Edwin Boyle, Annapolis, Md.

UNITED STATES SENATE. [Reported for the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, March 21, 1849. A message in writing from the President of the

United States was received by hand of Colone Bliss, private Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate proceed

ed to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a short time spent therein, the doors were again opened, and the members, headed by th President pro tem., Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral of Hon. Adolphus Dickinson. Mr. Aichison occupied the Speaker's Chair.

The ceremonies there, and the subsequent pro cession to the Congressional buying ground were as is one omary on such occasions. Un as feinen et Senators trom the Cemete ry, the Senate, as customary, immediately ad

I learn that the executive communications ves erday and to-day sent in to the Senate, contain information called for by Mr. Benton's resolution; and, among some others not of public interest, the nomination of Ex-Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, as Governor of Minesota, a Mr. Spicer as Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio and one or two names, not ascertained, for Justices of the Peace of the District of Columbia. All were referred, as required by the rules Mr. Benton will address the Senate again or the Protocol subject, probably to-morrow, and will be followed, it is understood, by Mr. Poote

and others. This unexpected question having been raised, it is impossible to say with certainly when the Senate will finally acjourn, though it is the impression of many Senators, that they will be able

them, by Monday next.
It is said, but I cannot wouch for the accurace of the statement, that the new administration is of the opinion that some discrepancy exists between the provisions of the Treaty, as ratified by the Senate, and the explanations of Protocol sign-ed by Messrs. Sevier and Clifford; and that the Public Works to subscribe for three-fifths of opinion and advice of the Senate is desired, in relation to the points involved. Hence, if this be true, the resolution of Mr. Benton, and the de-

When the Senate will adjourn, therefore, pro may assume, when the object of the move shall have been fully developed in Execu ive session. The average length of called ses short, like the present, has been twelve days.—
The mas already been extended beyond that lim , and I know that a majority of Senators are not in favor of unneces-ary procrastination.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun WASHINGTON, March 21, 1849.

Important Rumors - Proposed Cabinet Changes-Governor of Minesona, &c. Rumors about cabinet changes are already affoar; and if they may not actually be relie-upon, they at least indicate that the cabinet. spect, the universal property of matter.

It is said that a certain leading politician of Kentucky-not Henry Clary-is not altogother satisfied with the course things, thus far, have taken; and that he con iders a certain triend of his, never mentioned before, (Ex-Gov. Letcher, believe.) "rauher" overslaughed. It is therefore among the possible chances, that some change may be made in the Post-office Department, transferring the present incumbent to a foreign mis-

Ex-Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, has Mr. N. K. Hali, of Buffalo, formerly the partner of Mr. Fillmore, and who was strongly presby him for that effice, has never been very seriously entertained by the administration.

GENERAL JACKSON To the Editors of the Nashville Daily American HERMITAGE, Feb. 7, 1849. Dear Sir: My attention was called a day or

two ago to a riece in your paper relating to the following extract from Gen. Jackson's last will Mexican Commissioners by President Polk. and testament :

"The gold box presented to me by the corporation of the city of New York, the large silver South Carolina, my native State, with the large picture representing the unfur ing of the American Banner in the city of Mexico, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate-1 leave in trust to my son, A Jackson, E Mayo, aged 2 years, 9 months and 9 days. Jr., with directions that should our happy country not be blessed with peace, an event not a .ways to be expected, he will at the end of the war or the end of the conflict, present each of the House of Delegates and you know his ability said articles of inestimable value to that patriot most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights." The above is taken from the original copy of

We are in high spirits here. Bayly spoke at the will. In reply, I will add that I have recent-Northumberland Court House last Monday— by written to a friend at Washington city, requesting him to make publication in his valuable paper of the above clause in the will-calling upon the various newspapers in the city and State
of New York, and also on the City of Charleson expression on the subject—and point out through the ladies and their countrymen, the distinguished and deserving patriots to receive the said articles of inestimable value; and I do assure you, sir, nothing will afford me more pleasure than to fulfit the sacred trust reposed in me. Please request other newspapers to copy.
I am, respectfully, your riend,

A. JACKSON, Jr.

MARCY .- A dinner in honor of the late secre-Willard's hotel, in Washington, by all the chiefs of the staff of the army, and other army officers in the military bureaus of the war department. The cils of the nation and legislation of the country, and would make a safe depository of, and an able advocate and defender of the rights and interests of the people. But Mr. Goode's claims and qualificatioes are so well known to professes nimself satisfied. His honesty—the virgin growth of forty years in the camp—does not scruple to trample under foot, whilst now in power, Hardy, and an advocate of the white basis. He professes nimself satisfied. His honesty—the virgin growth of forty years in the camp—does not scruple to trample under foot, whilst now in power, Hardy, and an advocate of the white basis. He professes nimself satisfied. His honesty—the virgin growth of forty years in the camp—does not like insent ability, the glorious success with which the late secretary has administrated and understant as well as in Rich and consequently, will attend to any thing in honesty—the virgin growth of forty years in the camp—does not trict; he had only known him as a delegate from the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the people of the people of the District, that it would be used to the people of the District of the people of the District of the people of the District of the people of the people of the District of the people o

FOR THE ENQUIRER. nia- Subscription of Richmond and the State Legislature.

The in abitants of the Old Dominion will be gratified to learn that as no State in the Union has received greater benefits from the operations of the American Tract Society than their own, no portion of the community is giving more sub-stantial evidence than her own citizens that they high y appreciate this noble Institution; and a.e. glad to contribute liberally to extend its infience and usefulness. The claims of this institution having been fully presented before the churenes of Richmord by the Rev. Messrs, Ridgely and Vail, General Agents of the Society, a George Evans, of Maine, Caleb B Smith, of pear by the citizens, members of the Legislature and other public men at the seat of government, na, and Robert T. Paine, of North Caroli-be Commissioners under the act of the by a subscription of near \$1,300 to aid the Parent Institution in extending the Colporteur sys-1549, entitled 'An act to carry into et- tem over the whole State. It cannot but be a matter of rejoicing to every triend of education and religion in Virginia, that this benevolent Institution, embracing different donominations William Carey Jones, of Louisiana, to be Sec- of Christians, belonging alike to all the States, binding together every section of our country, and turnishing a christian literature of high character, as far as possible for our whole country and the world, has been able during the last three years to send out into the more destitute portions of the State, more than fity Colperteurs-literally carrying the gospel to creature-visiting every house, and surplying near 30,000 families at cost prices, or the desti tute gratuitously, with more than 60,000 volumes of the most valuable christian books; ocsides turnishing more than 3 000 copies of the Scriptures to as many destitute families, promoting education, elevating the standing christian morals, counteracting the influence of intemperance, Sabbath breaking, infidelity, talse religion, and a corrupt press, and thus aiding to perpetuate our Republican Institutions to the latest generations. It is to be hoped that other parts of Virginia will follow the noble example of her public men, and of the citizens of Richmond, in aiding to extend the bene-

> NEW INDICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE. BY DR R. T. BALDWIN, OF WINCHESTER, VA.

fits of the Colporteur work speedily over

wnole State.

Messes Editors of the Plough Loom and Anvil: The indications I have drawn from the practical facts which have passed under my personal observation, since my attention has been directed to the subject of agriculture, differ so mate rially from the received opinions of the present day, that I have been induced to submit them for your consideration, under the hope and expectation that you or some one equally qualified, will correct them if they should prove to be erroneous. With this view, I shall state them it

distinct, substantive propositions. 1st. It is not true that any plant which the farmer is interested in cultivating, derives its principal nutriment from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. Although air is indispensable to vegetable as well as to animal life, it is equally true that no animal can live without food, and no plant exist in an impoverished soil without manure at the root.

2d. That the only food of plants known to the practical farmer is manure, or the residue of putrefaction Neither water, oil, carbon, phlogiston, nor the sulphates, nitrates, muriates, carbonates, silicates, phosphates of soda and potash; nor the carbonates, sulphates, phosphates of ammonia, lime, magnesia; nor acids. nor alkalies, have ever been proved to be the aliment of plants, unconnected with the putrified substances which may contain them. 3d. It is not true that different vegetable mat-

ters, during their growth, extract different ferti lizing salts from the earth. For lands exhaust ed by continued cultivation in one kind of grain will not produce a more remunerative crop of any other kind. 4th. It is not true that lands under cultivation cannot be made to preserve their natural ferti-

lity without manure; on the contrary, lands na

turally poor may be made exceedingly fertile without the addition of manure, of any kind whatever. 5th. There is no natural disintegration of the soil in a state of repose, and a formation of alkalies, unless its surface be covered with some substances or other. Exhausted lands, which

remain uncovered, never improve in fertility by 6.h. The residue of the decomposition of vegetable substances, or the "ash of plants," is not manure. Nor can manure be made of any substance, without the aid of the purrelactive process. 7 h. That the analytical investigations of lear ned chemists, totally disregarding the vital prinriculture. On the contrary, diverting the attention of agriculturists from careful observations of he operation of nature, and the inductive reasonings drawn theretrom, have been decidedly inju-

ious to its best interests. 8th. That shade is the great fertilizing agent; the putrefactive fermentation cannot be produced without it, and consequently no manures can be made, and no fertility imparted to the earth, in any manner, independent of its influence.

9th. That the earth itself is capable of being converted into the best manure; to effect this, it is only necessary that it should be densely shaded.

That is, it should be located favorably for the ge peration of the purctactive termentation. 10th. That the fertility imparted to the soil is more permanent, when produced by shade, than rom the application of any manure whatever.

11th. That every particle of earth, as it is nat urally constituted, contains a portion of the fer-ilizing principle. The surface earth, or "mould," fertifizing earth itself caused by shade, and no ne residue of vegetable decomposition.

in our native forest lands, arises solely from the circumstance of the surface soil being more of ess densely shaded. Pine, which have no leave so reluctantly, never leave the surface so fertile first trosts.

13.h. Many plants do impart more fertility to the soil than they extract from it during their growth,-not in "excrements," but by 14th. The natural provision of the renovation

worn out lands appears to be this :- That some plants, like some animais, require but little loo these thrive best on the poorest soils. Ever practical farmer, knows, that if additional fertiity be given to the soil, they disappear almo-

15th. However industrious and energence farmer may be, he cannot continue to cultivate tarm exceeding one hundred acres, and preserve is natural terulity by manure, made on the farm He attempts an impossibility and must fail.

16th. Through the agency of shade every far mer may tertilize every acre of land which h is able to cultivate. In this, consists the perfeon of agriculture. I most sincerely believe that these propositions

inently before the observation of every agriculinently before the state that the state of t

may be abundantly sustained by facts, prom-

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

WA-HINGTON, March 21-7, P. M.

THE PROTOGOL ENQUIRY -I learn that another resolution was adopted in secre-session to-day, calling for any recent correspondence or other information relating to the

MARRIED. Married, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Empie, Mr. Richard M. Heath, DEATHS.

Died, on the 8th of March, in the city of Norfolk, MARY WILSON MAYO, daughter of P. P. and Anne Died, on Monday, the 19th March, at Clerm

Died, on Monday, the 19th March, at Clermont, (his Estate,) in Fairlax county, Virginia, in the 83d year of his age, Gen. JOHN MASON.

This venerable gentleman was the last surviving son of Col. George Mason, of Gunston Hall, in the same county, who was distinguished in Virginia (as was said by Mr. Jefferson) as "one of the wisest statesmen that Virginia ever bred, and an incorruptible patriot." Gen. Mason, through a long and active life, and in an extended sphere, attracted, as he deserved, the esteem, respect, and confidence of all who knew him. He was the personal and intimate friend and associate of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; and, during the administrations of the two last, filled offices of trust and honor, which he accepted at their request, but held only for trations of the two last, filled offices of trust and honor, which he accepted at their request, but held only tor periods limited by him when they were accepted. He was for many years the dispenser of the most liberal hospitality to the citizens of Washington. Mason's island was the centre of attraction to every enlightened stranger. No one could ever mix in his society without admiring the man. None could see him and ever forget him.—Washington Union.

CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE LOUISA RAILROAD COMPANY.

At the last session of the General Assembly, an act
was passed for tunnelling the Blue Ridge at Rock
fish Gap, requiring the acceptance of the Company.
A meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Louisa Court-house on Monday, the 23d of April, when
their attention will be called to this subject
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Building and Bricklaving. COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GOV. He has purchased all the materials, implements, &c

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICUMOND MARKETS, MARCH 23. TOBACCO .- Lugs \$2 50 to 2 75 and \$3; exra good \$3 50; common lea! \$1 to \$4 75; good \$5 to Si; fine \$6 50 to 7 50 and \$8 75. The neaks have been large this week, and mostly of ugs and common leat. I would again suggest o planters the importance of prizing their Tobacco in as dry order as they can. Most of the Tebacco recently opened is in very high order. and will mould as soon as the weather becomes JNO. M. SHEPPARP, JR. warm.

FLOUR-54 75 on Basin Bank. WHEAT-115 cents for red; 120 cents white, CORN-421 a 45 c. per bushel. OATS-32 cents per bushel. CORN MEAL-55 cents.

WHISKEY-24 cents for Rectified. BACON-Hams 94 a 10c.; old Western sides 54a 6 cis; new 64 a 7; shoulders 6 a 64. Land LIVE STOCK-BEEF: scale weight \$2 75 a 3 25 gross; Hogs: none in market; Sheep: \$2

a \$4 -as in quality

co, 41 a 61c; St. Croix, 61 a 71c.; double refined, loat, crushed and powdered.) 91c. SALT-Last sales from wharf 1 40 per sack from store \$1 50. Doll. LARD—Barriels 71 a 8 cents;kegs 8 a 84 cts. FISH—New Herrings \$6. Shad \$6 50 a 7; amily Roe Herrings \$6 in barrels and \$3 50 in

SUGAR-New Orleans, 41 a 7c.; Porto Ri-

half barrets. HIDES-Green salted 4 a 44 cents 12 lb., Cali salted 75 cts. to I each; Spanish 13 a 151 cts. SOAP-For brown 31c.; yellow 41 a 5c, per pound; white and variegated 12 a 14. FLAXSEED-115 a 120 cents per bushel.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA .- The thirty-sixta annual meeting of the Bible Society of Virginia will be held in this city on Tuesday evening, 3d April next, at 71-2 o'clock, in the 2d Presbyterian Courch, [Rev. Mr. Hoge's.] Auxiliary Societies throughout the State are requested to send delegates. Several addresses suitable to C MMITTEE . P ARRANGEMENTS.

USF received, a full assoriment of Prouty & Mear's celebrated premium, self-sharpening and centre-draught Proc UGHS, to which I mute the particular attention of Farmers in want of a superior article. I intend keeping a supply of the above Ploughs constantly on hand.

Main street, 1-t door below the Union Hotel.

March 23—dsixc2aw3i&w6w

Ploughs! Ploughs! Ploughs!

NOTICE.?

**PHE Co-Partnership in the Mercantile Business, in the county of Chesterfield, lately conducted between my father (William Pinchbeck) and myself, was dissolved on the lst day of January, 1849. All persons indebted to the concern are hereby required to make payment to me. EDWARD F. PINCHBECK. Chesterfield, Va., March 23, 1849—cw3w 25,000 Liss. OLD BACON SIDES.

-Received in store 25,000 its.

t prime Old Sides free of bone.

March 23 SUTTON & WINSTON. IME .- Just received and for sale 200 Cases (large sizes) Thomaston Lime, a superior article, being balance of cargo of the Schr. Men-

tora, in the Dock. HASKINS & LIBBY March 23 WORCESTER'S PIANOS. BY the schooler Thomas B. Smith I have just opened three of Worcester's Planes of new and beautiful sixles of finish. By the schooner

H. H. Talman and Pocahonias, daily expecied, I shall be in receipt of further supplies, rendering my assortment of superior instruments the most command ne ever offered in Virginia to which I beg to invite the attention of profes ors, amateurs and the public. My prices and terms will be found as fair and liberal as can be obtained in the United States, A. MORRIS, March 23 Late Drinker & Morris. SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, IN THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER, AT AUCTION.

T SHALL offer for sale, at public auction, on

the premises, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 22d inst., a number of Building Lots near the Southern end of Mayo's Bridge, and very near the Matchester Cotton Factories, Terms sale. E. C. MAYO. The above sale is unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, when it will take place, at 12 o'clock. E. C. M.

UCK'S OFFICE, 155 Main Street, Richa mond. For this day—Friday \$15,000, Coltal, 5 prizes of 3,000, &c., &c. 78 Nos, 14 drawn. Whole \$4—shares in proportion,
Also—\$7,500. 75 Nos, 14 drawn. Tickets \$2.

Drawn Numbers of Susquehanna 16: 16 57 60 32 4 21 10 14 3 15 34 6 30 March 23 SARATOGA WATER. - Saratoga (Congress Sprug) Water in quart and pint bottles

-another supply just received and for sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., March 23 92 Main Street, Corner 14th.

Fresh Bry Goods.

No. 123 MAIN STREET,
W ORD, FERGUSON & BARKSDALE
have now in store a large and handsome
assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they effer for sale on accommodating terms and respectfully invite their friends and the pubin part of a large assortment of figured, change-Broche Bareges; striped Bareges; blue, green and pink De Laine; Grenadines: Ginghams; Lawns; Jaconets; Cambries; Lace Capes; Collars, &c. Black and Fancy French Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings of every variety, plain and laner Silk and Satin Cravats, together with every other variety of gen lemen's dress goods.

FORTUNE'S HOME, CHALK'S OFFICE, No. 6, Main Street. Drawn Nos. Md. Consolidated, 16, extra: 67 47 25 30 3 42 35 33 33 48 68 61 45 9 Drawn Nos. Susquehanna, 16: 16 57 60 32 4 21 10 14 3 15 34 6 30.

This Day-Md. Consolidated, 48 78 Nos. 14 drawn. \$15,000, 5 of 3,000, 10 of 500. Tick-Also-F. F. Seminary, 17. 75 nos. 14 drawn. \$7 500, 1500, 666, 300. Tickets 2 3 doors above the Market.

NEW BOOKS Received by NASH & WOODHOUSE.

NASH & WOODHOUSE,
MARCH 93, 1849.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE, first
President of France; Biographical and
Personal Sketches; including a visit to the Princ- at the Castle of Ham-cloth 63 centspaper 50 cents.

Four Months among the Gold Finders in Cadornia; results of actual experience; being the Diary of an expedition from San Francisco to the sold districts; by J. T. Brooks, M. D.-pa-per 25 cents.

The Gold-seeker's Manual; being a practical and instructive goide to all persons emigrating to the new y discovered gold regions of Califorma; by David S. Ansted, Professor of Geology, King's College, London - paper 25 cents.

Tales of a Traveller; by Geoffrey Crayon, Gent; new edition-cloth \$1 25. Chalmer's Sabbath Readings, volume 2; being

the fifth volume Posthumous Works of Rev Thomas Chalmers, D. D.-cloth \$1. California and Oregon Trail; being Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Lite; by Francis Parkman, Jr - cloth \$1 25. Gahie Architecture, applied to modern resiences, No. 4-25 cents The North British Review for February. B ackwood's Magazine for March.

THEATER

MANAGER, - MR. JOHN SEFTON: LAST NIGHT OF THE REDOUIN ARABS. FRIDAY, March 231, will be presented (1st

time in Richmond, the new Drama of DOMBEY & SON. Mr C Burke Carker -Mr Bass. Mrs Nichols.

Edith. After which, the BEDOUIN ARABS will ap To conclude with the new piece of

FORTUNIO. Mrs Howard Po., 25 cents; Galleries, 50 and 25 cents; Eastern Gallery for white persons, 124 cents.

Private Boxes may be obtained, and seats se-cured daily from 10 to 2, and from 3 to 5 o'clock. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock-to com-mence at 71 o'clock, precisely. March 23 PAINE & CO., Managers of Lotte-ries, Richmond, Virginia. Drawn Nos. of Susquehanna Lottery, Class 15:

17 14 23 32 42 12 5 65 49 71 28 15 40. Whole, Nos. 5 49 65, the third highest capial of \$7,500, was returned for want of a pur-This Day-Capitals: 15,000, 5 of 3 000, 10 of 500 &c. 78 Nos., 14 drawn. Tickets \$4. Also, the Two Dellar Lottery -Capitals: \$7,

Drawn Nos Susquehanna, 16: 16 57 60 32 4 21 10 14 3 15 34 6 30

500, 1,500, &c. 75 Nos., 14 drawn.